Reform. The Vincennes Gazette, a Republican sheet, edited by one Hon. Cyaus M. Allen, calls upon the people of that section of Indiana "to preserve the State from the rule of corrupt leaders." This sentiment will meet with a hearty approval. There is no man in the State who better understands the corruptions of the party in power than the editor of the Gazette. We hope he will be diligent in the good work of clearing out the corrupt Republican leaders who have been busy in speculating in and profiting by the troubles of the country. Bully for ALLEN.

The Speeches of Judge Hughes. We yesterday published in juxtaposition two speeches by Judge Hugnes, both delivered in the Representative Hall in this city, one in December, 1858, and the other on Wednesday evening last. In common these productions possess a re markable feature. The speech of 1858 warmly and decidedly approved and defended the Administration of JAMES BUCBANAN, and the latter, with equal enthusiasm, that of ABRAHAM LIN-COLN. Like a cat, no matter what distance he falls, the Judge is sure to land upon his feet. He is ever on the side of power. Like a courtier it is his aim to bask in the sunshine of the ruling Administration. The old Public Functionary did not forget the services of his apologist. A dignified and valuable position was the reward. To retain the position he now courts the favor of the very men who in 1858 he regarded with contempt. In 1865 we expect to see the Judge turn up in the Representative Hall doing homage to the Ad-

ministration which then may be in power. The effort of Judge HUGHES on Wednesday night was that of a pettifogger. He desires, evidently, to be regarded as a statesman, a wise oracle, but like the frog in the fable he burst in striving to swell himself to the dimensions of the ox. The price of office, under this Administration, so far as Indianians are concerned, is opposition to the 8th of January Convention. All have to pass under that rod. One more martyr has presented this evidence of localty to the Ad

Judge Hugges labored hard to pick a flaw in the 8th of January resolutions; to find in them some evidence of disloyalty to the Government. In this he signally failed. With all his ability, with all his ingenuity, with all his special plead ing, he could not pick out one expression or sentiment, which could not be entertained and spoken by any man who sincerely desires to maintain the Constitution and the Union. We will notice one or two points in his speech in proof thereof.

"The whole animus of the platform was opposition to the war for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union." What says the platform?

"That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union under the Consti-

And with these words staring him in the face Judge HUGHES could slander the men, knowing it be so, whose only purpose or thought is the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union But the main objection to the platform was the 6th resolution. That brought the very patriotic Judge here to make a speech. Again he misrepresents. The resolution says nothing about concessions to any demands of the rebels. It lays down the very policy which Governor Johnsox is carrying out in Tennessee. He is developing there a Union party, which shall control the destinies of that State, and "displace those who control and direct the present rebellion." Judge HUGHES contends that the Dred Scott decision is the true interpretation of the Constitution, and under it all the questions at issue between the two sections are adjudged to the South. He should be the last man, then, to object to giving to the Union men of the South such additional assurances they may ask to give them that ascendancy which will not only restore the rebellious States to the Union in name, but in spirit. In the language of the New York Tribune, we would inquire, what is a Union worth wherein one portion of it is pinned to the other by bayonets? If the Union is restored, the people of all the States must live together as brethren-there can be no Union without this spirit animates the people. To develop this sentiment is the sole object of the resolution to which exception is taken.

But the most complete refutation of Judge HEGRES's speech is one fact which he cannot gainsay. The Democracy in the State Legislature and in Congress have voted every man and every dollar which Mr. Lincoln has asked to put down the rebellion. That he knew, but he had not the manliness to say it. He did not come here to do justice to the party, to those who had stood by him when bitterly, and we do not know but justly, denounced by the men whose favor he now courts.

Not a word of denunciation fell from the speaker against the gross corruptions which have signalized the party in power. The Republicans are carrying out as fast as possible their party policy, yet not a word of rebuke comes from the Judge of the Court of Claims for this evidence of partisonship. If all party issues should be dropped, is not the obligation as binding upon Republicans as Democrats? Follow out Judge HUGHES'S doctrines and he would demand submission from the people if ABRABAM LINCOLN should to-day declare himself Dictator for life upon the plea of military necessity or to save the

Government. What is lovalty? Judge Hyours defines it to be "fidelity to the Constitution of the United States." Let that be the test, and we ask him if that is not the spirit of the 8th of January resolutions? Read:

2 That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established; and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union and the permanent happiness of the people.

All the Democracy ask of the Administration is fidelity to the Constitution. Is that disloyalty?

So Judge HUGHES charges. Judge Hugues doubts whether the men of the 5th of January Convention have any sympathy with our soldiers. His references in that regard are small specimens of demagogery. What sym pathy has be with the soldiers? Has he in any way illustrated it? We believe he has a military education. He says "his services were due and should be cheerfully rendered to put down the rebellion." Why then does he not put his hand on his sword or his musket and aid in compelling obedience? We fear no "patriot's tears" will ever fall for him.

A New Union.

that the present opportunity should be made use ley. of to effect a revolution. Let us give them credit for sincerity, in the desire to thus improve

some men to establish a new Union out of the triotic speech at Ch'cago, before his death." in their view a failure, inasmuch as it has not ac- (Judge Hughes) was assisting the now secescomplished the objects which they suppose it was sionists to break up the great National Demontended to effect. For instance, they say it was cratic party? consisting in the fact that on the restora- and patriot, in opposition to those he had helped tion of peace and constitutional law, States might to place in power. it is too sweeping, for "involuntary servitude" is hal a broad phrase, and "slavery" is by no means | Indianapolis, June 12, 1862. such a distinct matter that all men understand it alike. In New England they have a way of selling out their paupers to the highest bidder per annum, or rather to the lowest bidder, giving the involuntary service of the pauper to the man who Mr. Ben. Wade receives a Castigation from Senwill board and lodge and work him at the lowest rate. It is a reasonable, humane, and generally a desirable plan, and ought not to be abolished as it would be by this proposed act of Congress. Apprenticeships to exist in all the States, which are involuntary servitudes, and ought not to be prohibited as they would be by this act. The rights of parents to the services of their children until such period as the State shall declare minority to cease, is an involuntary servitude, and the act would be destructive of that right. In short, the exceptions which must be inserted in the bill are more numerous than could be counted up at once, and on the whole it seems that the idea cannot be put into a practical form unless we are ready to adopt the absolute liberty idea of the French Revolution, discharging children and wives and all other persons from all restraint. Besides all which the power of States to establish workhouses, to decree relations of service growing out of local necessity, and to authorize and enforce laws regulating domestic institutions seems to be one of the reserved powers, not

granted to Congress by the Constitution. The Constitution, therefore, is the great rock in the way of the radical railroad. It cannot be tunneled, it cannot be surmounted, and it is only too evident that all of the stockholders of this road are now ready to go on with the blasting

But what lies beyond? Not the American Union. Not the nation of Washington and the great revolution. Not the country which has grown up to be the blessing of the world, the hope of all nations of the earth. Some other Union, some other Constitution, some other principle which the Fathers knew not, will rule the land that has been hitherto governed by the most beneficent government the world has known. What is that principle likely to be. if radical ideas prevail? The foundation principle of the old Constitution and the Union was and is this, that it is possible for thirteen, or thirty States, for all the States, in all the world, to come together under a form of government which permits the several States to manage their own affairs except so far as they unanimously give powers to their Central Government. The wis iom of the plan was in choosing what powers should belong to the Federation. The underlying principle of the whole was that where the States could not agree, they must either agree to differ, or in a matter of common interest must find a common ground of meeting by mutual yielding to the views and wishes each of the other. Since man has been created it has been impossible for any two or more men to act together for any great end on any other principle than that. But the new theory, on which Redicalism proposes to organize a new Constitution is this, that where any one State holds and practices doctrines which the majority dislike and disapprove, those doctrines are contrary to public peace and unity, and must be eradicated. In plain words the theory is this:-We do not like slavery. Disagreements about it will arise. It must therefore be destroyed. The new Union

must be one in which it is forbidden. The slavery question is the present and promitution as it is. The crime of Southern rebellion he is the very founder of the Constitution, but I was in seeking such a future when their only never happened to hear of it.

ations, nor the expense of supporting the numer- were equal. I have lectured nobody, or been dogous contrabands that are lost or have lost their mane against anybody. I have assailed no man's owners. Detailed information we can't get at on person, but I did mean to say that all this talk

The President has, as usual, a hard case before dogmatic, was, in my humble judgment, mere him. The higher law apostles of his party feel idle hadinage. I leave the attack which has awful about the conduct of Stanley. They de. been made upon me and upon my past history; nonnce him fiercely. He is a sinner they can't and if the Selator who has chosen to make this tolerate; but what can the President do? These unwarrantable, unjust and ungraceful attack on schools are no military necessity. They are not one so humble and so little known can reconcile needed to aid in putting down the rebellion. Of it to his sense of duty and propriety, I am per course he has no power to support them, if he feetly content to let it pass. I will not advert to has none to suppress them. They are contrary his distinguished career, but leave them all to to a State law of old date, and quite as valid as the results of his own calm reflection I made any law of the State. It the military Governor an argument-whether strong or not, convincing is appealed to as the only authority to execute or not, no matter, I made it; and the Senator law, what can be do? No matter if the law be from Ohio introduced a rude, vulgar, low ej curight or wrong, it is not Stanley's business. If lation, which I know upon reflection, he would he exercised a discretion as to what laws he not have made. That argument he has a right would execute, he would be a tyrint whose dis- to answer. His he? It I, with my insignificretion is law. Moreover, the President can't cance, lectured, reproached, and was dogmatic. connive at any agent of the Federal Government, how much more was be, with his great past fame

that State, when there can be no military reason If there was ever, in the hearts of a people, for it. Besides all this, it is exceedingly inexone single solemn purpose, it is in the hear s pedient to remove Stanley, and desperate' so for of the loval American people to save the Union the reason that is arged. It would end the Fedwhich has been the blessing of our fathers, our eral Government in that State, except so far as seives, and the world. But that purpose is not in it could be sustained by mere power. It would, the hearts of all Americans. There is a large moreover, lead to the removal of Johnson, of body of men in the Southern States who are Tennessee and a general breaking up of the sysseeking the severance of the Union. There is a tem of inviting States back to their position as smaller, but an active body of men in the North | voluntary members of the Union. We venture ern States, who have in mind a vague idea that to predict, therefore, that the President will dethe Union may be remodeled, or reformed, and cide that this not the time to interfere with Stan-

For the Daily State Sentinel. our Government. But will they do it on their Insults to Douglas and Douglas Men. EDITOR SENTINES. Judge Hughes, it appears, If the American Union is saved, it of has learned fast the abolition cant about the la course only be by the salvation of the Constitution. This is in fact a truism, for the Union is Republican statement last night in his speech, the Constitution. It is perhaps in the minds of "that Douglas redeemed himself by his last pafragments of the old. This appears to be the We would ask this paid Lecomptonite if Judge idea of the radical party. The Constitution is Douglas was not always a patriot, even when he

intended to secure liberty to all classes and con- Douglas Democrats pay no attention to this ditions of men, whereas slavery not only exists man Hughes; he of all others in Indiana should ander it, but finds protection from it. Some be the last to speak of Douglas and his patriotamong them imagine that there is now an oppor ism. Forsooth, Douglas became a good man just tunity of considering the Constitution suspended at his death. Again I repeat, Douglas men of for a while by the state of war; and that this in- Indiana, be not influenced by the cant now put terval may be taken advantage of to sweep away forth to catch your votes, by the traducers of slavery, and then let the Constitution return to your late great leader, that Douglas always was its full vigor over a country in which slavery does a patriot, even in 1858, when this same Judge, not exist. This idea is shadowed forth in the and other leaders, were trying to force the courts vague notions of the war power, which to make decisions on the slavery question to suit they suppose overrides the Constitution. the secessionists of the South, the great Douglas But there is a difficulty in their way, could not be moved, and dared be a statesman

restore slavery within their several jurisdictions. This same Judge (see his speech at the meet-To meet this idea and prevent its realization, ing held at the State House during the canvass in some one introduced into the House of Repre- 1858) tried to drive all the Douglas men out of sentatives, a few days ago, a bill to prevent the the Democratic party. They would not be drivreduction to slavery or involuntary servitude of a en out by him, but held fast to the old party that person once free. But there is a difficulty still he cannot stand, hence he leaves the party himexisting which this bill will not do away with self. Well, good bye, Judge Hughes; the De-As de from the constitutional validity of the act, mocracy can stand it, is the opinion of an origi-DOUGLAS MAN.

The Republican Bully of the Senate.

ator Cowan-The proposed Tax on Slaves. Mr. Ben. Wade, of Ohio, who occupies a seat in the United States Senate, is distinguished for mstincts more brutal than refined He is a Massachusetts Abolitionist who some years ago emigrated to the West, and by some unaccountable means was returned to Washington as a representative of the Buckeye State. He prides him self on being considered a sort of Republican ully, now that his party are in a large majorit -taking the place of the Sauthern "task-masters" of whom we used to hear so much when it was supposed the slaveholders controlled the Sen-He is the "warrior" who was at one time the choice of the malignants for Lieutenant General to be placed over McClellan.

On Friday last Mr. Authony (Republican, of Rhode Island,) moved to reconsider the vote laying a poll tax upon slaves. Messrs. Doclittle, Hale, Browning, and Cowan, all Republicans, upported the motion and argued against the constitutionality of the proposed tax. The names mentioned embrace the best legal minds in the Senate. Mr. Cowan has, perhaps, no superior in that body. In the course of his remarks depreeating unconstitutional action, he said he might be considered dogmatic, when Ben Wade einculated an unmannerly grunt, and the following

Mr. Cowan- \* \* \* It might be said he was dogmatic. Well, he intended to be dog Mr. Wade (Ohio, in his seat)-"All but the

Mr. Cowan-When that Senator settles a little account which he has with his colleague in the other House, I presume it will be time enough for me to pay attention to that kind of remark. Till then he must excuse me. When he sud he ntended to be dogmatic, he meant that he intended to express his own opinion firmly, as he

Mr. Wade (Ohio)-I see no necessity for Senators rising here and making special protestations of their devotion to the Umon, and I do not like the continual assumption of devotion to the Constitution. I am willing to hear arguments, but I will allow no man to get up here, and, by implieation, reproach me with perjury. And especily I do not like this lecturing by one of whom don't know where he earned the authority to lecture this Senate. How long has he been here. sir, and where did he come from? Who ever heard of him before he came here, and what right had he to come into this Senate with the authority and pre-umption to be its guardian? I had rather be lectured by any other member of

this House. I was going on to say, sir, that I am very pa tient in being argued with from a respectable source, and to have even my course in this Senate criticised, but I am very anxious that that criticism shall come from a source of some authority. And when a man comes in here and undertakes to scold this body for not doing what he imagines to be right, I insist that he shall come with some authority as a man of talent and a gentleman who has acquired some authority to lecture his fellow-men. I do not deny that a ment question in the radical mind. But this prin | mon has a right to take a seat on this floor, and, ciple which is brought to light in the treatment of if he sees fit to do it, he may become the mere the question extends to al others. Religious advocate and watch dog of traitors in the field; differences, if they were subjects of political dis- be may vote for them, argue for them, and he cussion, would lead as they have led elsewhere to may scold for them if he pleases, and I will not civil wars of the fiercest character. The pro undertake to correct him. But let not such a posed introduction into a Constitution of the one rise here to criticise my course, much less to general grinciple that the moral sense of the ma- reproach the Senate of the United States; putting jority shall determine the moral and political law on airs here, as though a gentleman from the of all parts of the nation would plunge any wilds of Pennsylvania, in the middle of his first Democratic nation into religious wars in every session, had the right to reproach the Senate for successive decade until the people were destroyed the course they have taken. I wonder the Senate or the Government became despotie. It is in dia | did not tremble under such a reproach. What metrical opposition to the American principle to argument has that Senator ever made, what vote hold that an institution of one State, which is has given, what position has he occupie upon deemed objectionable in other States, must be re- any question arising here between traitors and moved to prevet discord. For that principle would the Government, that he has not acted as their introduce a thousand subjects of dispute, States advocate on all occasions? He had the right to would require assimilation of political, religious, do it if he chose, but let not such a one rise here commercial and social institutions in the others, to be overseer and guardian in the Senate. It is and the Union formed on such a principle would very easy for a man to get up here and quote not last ten years. It is in vain that we propose Don Quixote, and quote him as authority on the to seek a resting place in the chaos that will fol- Constitution. The authority is like the advocate, low a breaking up of the Union as it was, or a and one is about as good as the other. What departure from the great principles of the Consti | right has he to criticise? I don't know, sir, but

hoje of safety and prosperity was in the Union. Mr. Cowan-No doubt but I am the humblest The politician who now professes to imitate their of individuals, and entirely unknown; and no error, by seeking to form a new Union, on a new doubt but this is the first office I ever held in my principle, is, though he beever so sincere, leading life. It is true I am here, and that I am unthe nation to perdition .- N. Y. Journal of Com- known: but, sir, I stand upon this floor as the representative of Pennsylvania, and of nearly three million of people. I shall not undertake From the Louisville Democrat. , to apologize for my people. I know that when The Opposition to Governer Stanley. this administration came into power, with its Governor Stanley's conduct in North Carolina worthy President, whom I have sustained, and has thrown the radicals in Congress into spasms. with whom I am proud to agree, all eves were He found, amongst other things, negro schools, turned to the State I represent, and all people opened by Abolitionists for the benefit of blacks admitted that upon her decision depended the isthat had run away from their musters, or whose sue; and when this rebellion broke out all eyes masters had run away from them. It is one of were again turned to that State, and all people the expedients seized upon by the radicals to seemed to feel that upon her depended the issue change the condition of the community in the of the contest. Pennsylvania responded, and her Old North State, and to render a restoration of the troops came first to the rescue of the capital. Union as it was more difficult. Stanley very po- She has a greater number of troops in the field litely told Colver, who seems to be the principal than other State, and her dead are lying on most in these schools, that he was violating a law of every battle field of the Union. I am not here North Carolina. It, no doubt, shocked Colyer to apologize for the position I hold as the repreto hear that there was any law here except the sentative of Pennsylvania. I am not here to higher law. He closed up his operations and apologize for my youth or inexperience. I have sked add ed. Helper, another emissary of anti- never understood that it was necessary to send a slavery and disunion, took it on himself to lecture man here for years in order to apprentice him to the Governor, and was granted leave of absence. his duty in this body. I have never understood These martyrs fly straightway to Washington, that age or length of service would sanctify fully, and pour out their complaints before the Presi- or that it would give character to Billingsgate. dent and their greatly exercised brethren. We which might well be learned from a fish-woman. do not know who pays the expense of these oper- I have understood that Senators on this floor

about Senators lecturing each other, and being going to North Carolina to violate the laws of and long experience, while he condescended to

indulge in a tirade of half an hour, charging me with being the watch-dog of slavery, and a hundred other things equally unjust and equally im METROPOLITAN HALL. proper. It is very easy to make that charge, and useles to attemet to attempt to repel it. But, while I am a representative of Pennsylvania, I am sent here by that State to preserve the Constatution and restore the Union, and in the exer- Private Boxes to hold ax per ons ..... \$4 00 line of it when I am defending the South from what I believe to be an unwarrantable attack, and when I am standing up between slavery and those who would unconstitutionally overthrow it, as if I was defending the interests of the little MISS KATE FISHER. village where I was born, and far more so. I have resisted projects which I considered mis- GREEN BUSHES. seeous and wrong, and unconstitutional, and I have nothing to regret on that subject. With

feetly willing to be judged for what I shall say After Wade's speech, we trust we won't hear anything more of the "plantation manners" in the Senate of Toombs, Wigfall, Jeff. Davis, Mason and others. But Wade's bullying did not prevent Senator Cowan from accomplishing his purpose. The vote by which the tax on slaves was adopted was reconsidered, and then the tax

rejected by the following vote: Yeas-Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden. Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Simmons, Sumner, Trambull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilmot-17.

Nays - Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Mc-Dougal, Nesmith, Howell, Rice, Saulsbury, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Massachu setts, and Wright-23.

MARRIED. WALLICK-MARTIN-On Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 2 P M., at the First Presbyterian Church, in Rahway, New Jersey, by the Rev. S. S. Shedden, Miss Mary A.

Special Notice.

Martin, of Rahway, to John F. Wallick, Esq., of this city

10 ADVERTISERS.—All advertisements taken for of the time specified, will be charged the regular rains ON THEIR HEADS, are included in this collection, as for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

INO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of ily is from any reason objectionable, the t ndersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article the Champion Bare-Back Australian Equestrian, a rider is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exherbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes 'n furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every MRS. LOUISE MELVILLE, lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address P. O. Box, No.2353, New Haven, Connecticut. 21v22-d&w'61

WANTED.

IRL WANTED to Cook for a Boarding House. Wages apply. Inquire at this office.

CITY ORDINANCES.

THE following Ordinances are now pending before the Common Council of Indianapolis; parties interested will there ore take notice: To grade and gravel Vermont street between Noble and

To grade and gravel Michigan street and sidewalks, be To grade and gravel Noble street between North street

and Massachusetts avenue, including :idewalks.

To grade and gravel the Biuff Road between Ray street and the Corporation Line, including the sidewalks. To grade an alley running south from McCarty street to Ray street, between Rullroad and Union streets. To grade Walnut street between the east side of Delaware and the west side of Alabama streets, including the | are Dr. Kane's Sledge Dog

To grade and gravel Fort Wayne avenue between Pennsylvania and Delaware streets, including the sidewalks. An ordinance to provide for the furnishing and erection of lamp posts, lamps, and fixtures on Tennessee street, between New York and Michigan streets. JOHN G. WATERS, City Clerk. Indianapolis, June 9, 1862.—jel3-dit

CROCERIES.

Ruger & Caldwell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 68 East Washington St.

Five Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana.

200 BARRELS Phoenix Refined Sugar; BARRELS Crushed Sugar; 50 BARRELS Powdered Sugar; 200 RARRELS Yellow Sugar, various brands; 50 BARRELS Golden Strup, A No. 1; 90 BARRELS Honey Sirup; 10 BARRELS Stewart's Sirup; 20 HHDS Molasses;

In store and for sale by RUGER & CALDWELL, 68 East Washington st.

100 BAGS Old Java Coffee; 150 BOXES Ground Coffee; Do. in Papers; BAGS Roasted Coffee: 200 CHESTS and Half Chests Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Golong Tess, very

LSPICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a reneral assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade; Black and Cayenne Pepper. For sale low by RUGER & CALDWELL.

70. 1 and No. 2 Mackerel in Barrels, Half Barrels, and BOXES Smoked Halibut. RUGER & CALDWELL

68 East Washington st

LARGE and well selected assortment of Groceries make their allegations in that behalf. now receiving and for sale as low as at any house the West. Country Merchants and City Grocers invited RUGER & CALDWELL to examine our stock. 68 East Washington st.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCALE OF PRICES. Dress Circle, or Parquette, for a Gentleman .... 50 cents. For a Lady and Gentleman .... 75 cents. 

> FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, Benefit of

the approval of my own conscience, I am per- THE YOUNG ACTRESS. MISS MARION MACARTHY.

MISS FANNIE ROSAL.

I Phoors open at 7% o'clock, commence at 8.

MABIE'S Great Show



THE FINEST APPOINTED AND STOCKED MENAG-ER E now traveling, consisting of

100 BEASTS, BIRDS, AND REPTILES, all rare, just imported, and collected from the four quarters of the globe. THE WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC ELEPHANTS, that Dance, Climb, and so invert their bodies as to STAND

PERFORMING LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, PAN-THERS, &c., that have been trained and subjected, and will be performed under the auspices of the CELEBRATED LION KING, LANGWORTHY. Incorporated with the Grand Show is a

Superior Circus Troupe, who have been engaged for their superior ability. Among the p ominent is

JAMES MELVILLE. who effer the world to excel him in a daring act. The following distinguished artists have also been se-DEN STONE.

GEORGE SLOMAN. W. W. WATERMAN, THE DELAVANTA BROS. WM. KINCADE. MASTERS FRANK & SAMMY, Together with numerous auxiliaries.

The public can find a detailed list of our attractions in the pamphlets and bills, to which their special attention I Will exhibit at Indianapolis on Saturday, June 21st, 1862.

ONE DAY ONLY! Open at 2 and 7 P. M. Admission only 25 cents. No

MASONIC HALL.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY. Commencing on Monday, June 9, WILL be exhibited the great National work of art

Dr.Kane's Arctic Expedition In search of Sir John Franklin, Painted on 30,000 feet of canvas, vividly Portraying the wonders of the

Severat relics accompany the Exhibition, among which the only Esquimaux Dog ever brought to this country by

Dr. Kane. Also the celebrated PEACOCK FLAG, Which has floated further North and further South than any other flag in existence.

Descriptive Lecture and appropriate Songs by PROF. R. W. SEAGER, Late Musical Director, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Admittance, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8.

Lynch & Keane,

DRY COODS.

33 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, NOW OPENING

OTHER LARGE INVOICES OF SUMMER DRY GOODS,

Ladies' Dress Goods, everything in the Line, and Newest Besigns. ACE and Silk Mantillas, new style Saques, Shawl-A and Cloaks, Printed Calicoes, Parasols and Sun Um-

las, Hoop Ski ts, Hosiery &c.; Irish Linens, Embroid eries. White Goods, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs. Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Gloves, Notions. Calicoes, best American brands, from Sc a yard up; Best English Prints only 123c a yard; Ladies' Cloaking Cloths, 6-4 wide, only 69c a yard; Ladies' Hose, very good, 3 pair 25c. TRY BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, only to be had at Lynch & Keane's TRY BEST FRENCH CORSETS AND WAISTS.

Cloths. Cassimere, and Pants Stuff. For men's and boys' wear; S raw Goods, Hats, Caps, and Fats-everything to be found in a Dry Goods Store, Stock complete; bought at recent auctions in New York; will be soid 20 per cent, below former prices-for cash.

Hoop Skirts! Hoop Skirts! Having made arrangements with two of the largest Hoop Skirt Manufactories in the East, we are prepared to offer them, wholesale and re ail, at New York prices. Call and examine the stock; no trouble to show goods. Only one price. Remember-sign of the Big Hoo

DRY GOODS.

À 4 LILIN

NOTICE.

No. 102. Inited States of America, District of

Indiana, SS: WHEREAS, a libel of information has been filed in the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 28th day of May, 1882, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United States for said District of Indiana, against 10 sacks coffee, 10 barrels whisky, 1 keg cream tartar, 1 keg soda, and Il boxes starch, seized at Evansville for a violation of the laws of the United States, said goods and merchandise being contraband of war, and praying processay aimst said goods, and that the same may be condemned and sold as articles contraband of war.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice totall persons claiming said goods. or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the second Monday of July next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal, Per L. S. Biggalow, Deputy. DRY COODS.

TO THE LADIES.

SECOND LARGE INVOICE SUMMER DRY GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT

No. 5 East Washington St.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

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FINE DRESS GOODS. LACE AND SILK MANTLES. GLOVES AND HOSIERY. PARASOLS.

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NEW ARRANGEMENT.

New Route to Chicago via Kokomo.

32 MILES SHORTER THAN OTHER ROUTE.

A Mail Train will leave Indianapolis at 11:10 A M.

trains on the Toledo and Wabash Rallway, going East and

A. M., after the arrival of the train on the T. & W. R. W.

from the East, and arrive at Indianapolis at 9:50 A. M.

in time to make connections for all points East, South

An Expresstrain will leave Indianapolis at 10:35 P. M.,

connect at Kekomo with train for Chicago, and arrive at

Pern at 5:00 A. M., in time to make connection with trains

going East and West on the Toledo and Wabash Rail-

Returning the same train will leave Peru at 12:00 M ..

making close connection at Kokomo with the trains

on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railway from Chicago

Valparaise and Logansport, and arrive at Indianapolis at 4:10 P. M., in time to connect with the evening trains for

stock, produce and merchandise generally.

DAVID MACY, General Agent and Superintendent.

Special attention given to the transportation of live

THEO. P. HAUGHEY, General Ticket Agent. apl 62-dly

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Attorneys at Law,

Being connected with a Military
Agency at Washington City, are
able to give prompt attention to the
collection and securing of Pensions,

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residing in any part of the State may have their claims

secured by addressing them and stating particulars fully.

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Cincinnati, Louisville and other points,

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RAILROAD.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, NEW STYLES SAQUES. WHITE GOODS. EMBROIDERIES. SUN UMBRELLAS. SILK MITTS,

LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, CLOTHS, CASSIMIERES, CLOALINGS, Men's and Boys' Wear, Trimmings, Notions, &c.

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SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY. CITY HALL SQUARE, COR. FRANKFORT ST ..

ON AND AFTER MAY 5, 1882, trains will be run as follows: Opposite City Hall. FALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN THE spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago, and arrive b-rooms attached to the Botel. at Peru at 3:15 P. M., in time to make connections with

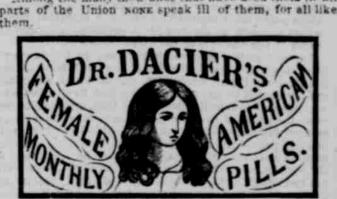
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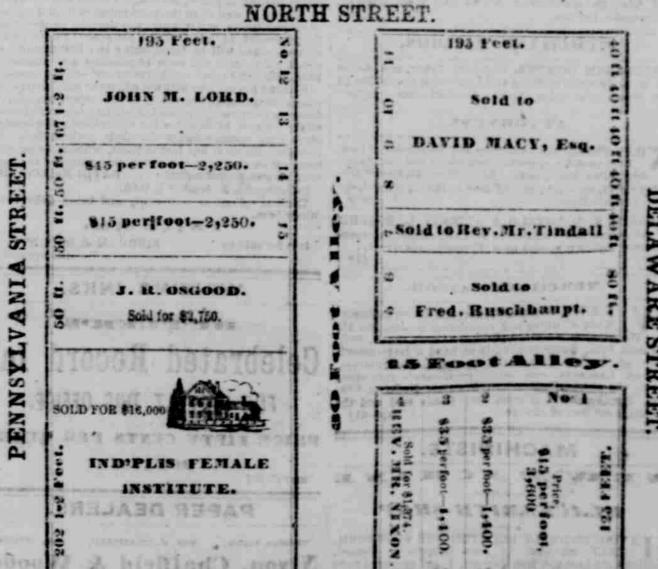
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Desirable Building Lots fronting on Penusylvania, Delaware and Michigan sis., IN H. PARRISH'S SUBDIVISION OF SQUARE NO. 4, AS PER PLAT.

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MICHIGAN STREET THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN AND DELAWARE STREETS HAS BEEN REDUCED from \$45 per foot to \$35 per foot. On Pennsylvania from \$55 to \$45 per foot.

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Indianapolis, Indiana, February 1, 1862—feel-dem